

# Battle Continues: Germans Driven Back Ten Miles on The Right; Left Retreats; Centre Holds After Day of Varied Fortunes

## RUSSIANS NOW ON CRESTS OF CARPATHIANS

Their Advance Cavalry Overlooking Fertile Plains of Hungary.

## NICOLAIEFF FALLS TO THE INVADERS

Protected Fort Abandoned by Austrians After Serious Losses.

## MANY GERMAN AIRCRAFT SEEN

Aeroplanes Appear on Russian Frontier, Herald Approach of Kaiser's Troops.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official statement given out here to-day says that Russian cavalrymen are now on the crests of the Carpathian Mountains, overlooking the fertile plains of Hungary, and that the Russian offensive against the Austrians in Galicia continues successfully.

The Austrian fort at Nicolaieff, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg, has been captured by the Russians, although it was protected by armored gun turrets and three lines of fortifications. The Austrians retreated from Nicolaieff, abandoning their supply trains. The Russians took many prisoners and captured forty-two guns and great quantities of ammunition.

The forts at Nicolaieff have enormous strategic importance. The city is at the intersection of the railroad lines leading into the Carpathian country.

In all places held by the Russians, it is stated, the civil authority is being exercised quietly and efficiently.

"In the Rawa region," says a Russian official statement, "the Russian commander, General Ruzsky, has fought a fierce battle against strong Austrian forces. The Russian troops have delivered an attack against a very strongly fortified Austrian position near Gorodok."

On the left bank of the Vistula the offensive movements of the Russians have proved favorable to their arms."

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—Many German aeroplanes are appearing on the Russian frontier, heralding the arrival of reinforcements.

The Germans seem to possess a powerful force in the Posen district, as they move their troops from Posen to East Prussia or Galicia as occasion demands.

Rome, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Vienna states that General Ruzsky, who, following the capture of Lemberg, executed a flank attack northward against the Austrians under General Aulenberg, the Austrian War Minister, is engaged in a desperate attempt to annihilate Aulenberg's army.

The battle has already continued three days and is likely to continue several more.

London, Sept. 8.—The Russian military authorities have decided not to call to the colors the reservists now abroad, according to an announcement made to-day by the Russian Embassy.

All the reservists will be permitted, however, to enroll in the ranks of any of the allied armies.

Washington, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the British Embassy from the London Foreign Office states that "the second Austrian army operating in the Krassnodor-Opol-Lublin region is suffering very serious losses, is now acting on the defensive, and in places has retreated."

## RUSSIA LEVIES NEW WAR TAXES

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—In order to increase the revenues of the empire, the rate of taxation on many commodities has been raised. These include malt, matches, cardboard (playing cards), cigarettes, cigarette papers, etc.

## "MEN OF ENGLAND, REMEMBER LOUVAIN!"

London, Sept. 8.—An effective recruiting bill is being shown in black and red, with the following lines under crossed Union flags: "We've got to beat Germany. 'Because her arrogant brutality is a menace to civilization. 'Because she breaks treaties. 'Because she murders non-combatants. 'Because she destroys beautiful cities. 'Because she sows mines in the open sea. 'Because she fires on the sacred Red Cross. 'Because her avowed object is to crush Great Britain. 'Men of England, remember Louvain. 'The fight is Democracy versus Tyranny. 'Do you wish to share the fate of Belgium? 'If not, enlist now."

## TURKS READY FOR RUSSIAN ATTACK

Concentrate 80,000 Men at Tchatalja to Prevent Landing of Troops.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens declares that the Turks, in order to be prepared to oppose a possible landing of Russians, have concentrated about 80,000 men at Tchatalja, twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople, and Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. Furthermore, they are fortifying along the Sea of Marmora at other points.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Emphatic denials were made to-day by the British Embassy and officials of the Department of State of the intimations of the Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, that Great Britain has been trying to draw the United States into the European war by urging that battleships be sent to Turkish waters to protect British subjects and Americans from possible harm.

"I do not care to discuss what any ambassador is reported to have said in the newspapers," said Secretary Bryan, but other officials had no hesitancy in saying that the United States had been influenced only by a desire to render such aid or protection as the situation seemed to require.

Mr. Bryan admitted that fear for the safety of Christians in Turkey had been expressed to the department through official channels. He said that the fears originated with persons familiar with the situation, and that reports were transmitted to the department. Beyond this admission he would not discuss the Turkish situation except to say that the North Carolina's mission was to carry about \$100,000 to the Scorpion, which will take it to Constantinople for Americans needing financial assistance.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH DYING, IS REPORT

Paris, Sept. 8.—"L'Excelsior" publishes a report from Petrograd that the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph has had a paralytic stroke and that his condition is dangerous.

London, Sept. 8.—"The African World," a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source, that the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph died twelve days ago.

The news of the Emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, on account of the dangerous internal situation.

## LIEGE MUSTN'T SEE GERMAN EXODUS

Inhabitants Told to Stay Indoors Three Days—Big Force Returning Eastward.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Amsterdam (via London), Sept. 8.—The inhabitants of Liege have been officially prohibited by the Germans from leaving their houses for three days, so that they may not see the large bodies of troops returning to Germany. During all of last night German troops were crossing the bridge just north of Visé. The village of Liege is guarded by detachments of German sailors, who came without arms, thus proving that the German reserves are becoming exhausted. The Germans advanced from Tervuren, and almost to Ghent, where there were only a few detachments of Belgian volunteers, who, naturally, could not face a strong force armed with heavy guns and machine guns. A German doctor at Londonheer has stated that the German losses in the recent fighting at Cappelle-au-Bois amounted to more than 2,000. The village of Lokeren, twelve miles northeast of Ghent, is occupied by Germans.

## WAR TAX ON INCOMES OF \$2000 & \$3000

Democrats Decide to Increase Minimum for Single and Married Men.

## TO ADD ONE-HALF PER CENT TO RATE

Amendments to Law and Beer Expected to Furnish \$68,000,000.

## IMPOSTS ON WINE TO RAISE \$10,000,000

Spirits, Gasoline, Pullman Tickets, Playing Cards, Cigarettes to Provide the Rest.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee practically decided to-day that beer drinkers and income tax payers shall produce the bulk of the annual \$100,000,000 in additional revenue asked for in the President's recent special message. They agreed that the tax on beer shall be increased to 50 cents a barrel, and this, it is estimated, will raise \$33,000,000. Amendments to the income tax law, reducing the exemption limit and increasing the normal tax rate from 1 to 1½ per cent, are depended upon to raise an additional \$35,000,000. There is to be a tax on wine of 20 cents a gallon, raising approximately \$10,000,000, and a tax of two cents a gallon on the bottling of rectified spirits, producing another \$2,000,000.

The remainder of the needed revenue, according to present plans, is to be raised by a slight tax on gasoline, Pullman tickets, playing cards, and probably cigarettes. There may be a slight increase proposed in the number of minor articles taxed when the committee meets Thursday to complete its bill. At this time the Democrats expect to have comprehensive estimates from the Treasury Department of the revenue-producing qualities of the articles named.

The proposed income tax law amendments contemplate that the amount exempt from the normal tax shall be \$2,000 in the case of single men and \$3,000 in the case of men with families. The rate of taxation from these figures up to \$20,000 will be 1½ per cent, instead of 1 per cent, as at present. The one-half per cent increase will continue automatically all along the line, so that the higher incomes will pay proportionately.

There is still a feeling among certain members of the committee that railroad tickets and freight bills should be taxed, but the idea has made no headway and will be abandoned. Senator Fall introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day directing the Finance Committee to investigate the feasibility of taxing excess prices on wheat, corn and other food products. There is more than enough of these commodities, he says, to meet the domestic demands and leave an ample surplus for export. His proposition is to impose a tax of 50 per cent on wheat charged more than \$1 a bushel. This tax, he asserts, would not only provide additional revenue, but tend to prevent speculation and boosting the prices of these food products.

## RHEIMS TAKEN BY 6 OFFICERS AND 7 MEN

Washington, Sept. 8.—"Reims was captured September 5 by a small German patrol consisting of six officers and seven privates," says a wireless to-day from Berlin to the German Embassy here.

Mr. Schurzmann, war correspondent of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," wires that, when still doubtful whether the town had been occupied, the messages came from the German side that the town had been taken. The German patrol, which took formal possession of the city, made the Mayor a hostage for the proper behavior of the inhabitants and then awaited the arrival of the German brigade.

## SERBIANS BEGIN ATTACK ON BOSNIA

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Belgrade states that the Serbian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia, and has crossed the River Save near Mitrovich. While the Serbians attempt the conquest of Bosnia from the north, Montenegrin troops expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south.

## KAISER WITNESSES SHELLING OF NANCY

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Geneva, Sept. 8.—A report from Basle confirms earlier statements that the Kaiser watched the Germans bombard Nancy. Attended at first by a small staff he took up a position on a hill overlooking the town, just outside the range of the French artillery. For several hours the Kaiser stood alone in an isolated spot, in the full glare of the sun, his eyes glued to a field glass, through which he was following the operations of his army. Finally he walked back to his waiting automobile and was driven away unattended.

## SAYS FRANCE HAS 250,000 RUSSIANS

Rome "Tribuna" Declares Czar's Troops Are Now Fighting in West.

London, Sept. 9.—A Russian army, said to number 250,000, is, according to the Rome "Tribuna," in France. The "Tribuna" usually is regarded as well informed concerning Russian movements. Official confirmation of the report is refused at the Press Bureau.

However, the official sanction given to the publication of the Rome message removes the newspapers' reserve with regard to the rumors which for the last fortnight have coursed with such astonishing persistency through the length and breadth of England. "The Standard" quotes the Russian and French embassies as denying the presence in France of a Russian force.

The steamer Mauretania, which reached New York September 3, brought the first reports to this country of an extensive landing of Russian troops at French ports. The strict British censorship prevented the transmission of this intelligence by cable, and for this reason the news had to come by word of mouth and by mail.

Letters from London, dated August 27, corroborated the reports of the Mauretania passengers. From these two sources it was gathered that England had placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Archangel, where the Russians embarked.

The movement was surrounded with the greatest secrecy. According to one version the Russians were landed from transports direct at Belgian or French ports. Another said that they had been disembarked at Aberdeen, Scotland; thence taken on special trains across England, and later conveyed by ship to Ostend.

It was pointed out at this time that, if this movement could be accomplished successfully, once, there was no reason why it should not be repeated, and that a Russian force much in excess of 80,000 men might well be landed in France by this northern route.

## KAISER MAY SEIZE BANKS IN BELGIUM

This Counter Move To Be Made if England Tries to Starve Out Germany.

Copenhagen (via London), Sept. 8.—The "Vossische Zeitung" asserts that as a counter move against England's attempt to starve out Germany, the Germans will take compensation in Belgium by seizing the financial services, taking control of every Belgian bank and all branches of the British, French and Russian banks.

The "Vossische Zeitung," commenting on the Triple Entente agreement not to conclude peace separately, says that the German government is simply "political futurism."

## BELGIUM RECRUITS FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

Agreement of Governments Adds Color to Report That Czar's Troops Are in West.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An agreement reached by the Belgian and Russian governments, according to the correspondent of the "Herald" Agency at Petrograd, authorizes Belgian reservists and recruits of 1914 to attach themselves to Russian armies.

The agreement referred to in the foregoing dispatch would appear to be confirmatory of previous reports, notably to-day from Rome, that Russian forces have landed in Belgium.

## GERMAN PRINCE KILLED IN FIGHT

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 8.—The "Berliner Tageblatt," in its issue of September 1, says Prince Wilhelm of Schoerach, a first lieutenant of Prussian Uhlans, was killed in battle at Meyese, North Prussia, on August 26. That mere boys are being allowed to enlist in the German army is indicated by the following from the "Berliner Tageblatt": "Younger still than the Koenigsberg recruit, Scheyer, aged fourteen years and eleven months, who enrolled as a volunteer in the Koenigsberg reserve battalion, is Sophomore Billert, who till now belonged to the third company of the Main Military Academy. This youthful recruit is fourteen years and nine months old."

## GERMAN RIGHT WING DEFINITELY RETIRES

British Troops Stubbornly Holding on to Enemy's Flank—Invaders "Considerably Battered" and Continuing Retrograde Movement.

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent at the front of "The Daily Chronicle" telegraphs from the right flank of the German army as follows: "The right wing of the German army, considerably battered by the heavy fighting of the last few days, is continuing its retrograde movements. It is falling back, with the British army fast on its flank, and everything points to this movement being a definite retirement rather than a temporary retreat."

"Leaving the neighborhood of Pontoise yesterday at the moment when the retirement of the Germans had assumed definite proportions, by making a considerable detour, I crossed the Somme and gained a point which brought me parallel with the flank of the retreating Germans. Far in the rear of the oncoming German force, the driving movement exercised by the allies was making itself felt."

"At points like Amiens and Arras, previously held in force by the invaders, the altered state of conditions began to make itself felt. Early to-day the German patrols posted on the left bank of the Somme, in particular around Amiens, which have harassed the peaceful population daily, were suddenly withdrawn."

"The French residents, avoiding the watchfulness of the now perturbed Germans, reported to a small French force in observation below Amiens that hurried preparations were being made for the evacuation of the city itself."

"The greater part of the force holding Amiens withdrew in some disorder early this morning. Since yesterday large contingents of wounded coming from the southwest had flowed into Amiens. The ambulances were generally overcrowded, and all kinds of conveyances were commandeered."

## PEASANTS PRESSED INTO SERVICE

"Along the road from (name deleted by censor) peasant owners were pressed into service. I reached a point about ten miles to the northwest of Amiens early this morning, and then learned of the proportions of the German retreat."

"Large numbers of wounded were subsequently removed from Amiens itself and sent northeast toward Arras. Other wounded, including those too seriously hurt to permit of removal, have been abandoned in Amiens itself. When I left on my way to Abbeville, a small French force was in the vicinity of Amiens, waiting to reoccupy it the moment the last German soldiers had withdrawn. Unless there has been a complete change in the German plans, it is probable that by to-morrow morning Amiens will once more be in the possession of the French. The bridge over the Somme was blown up when the French retired on the entry of the Germans, so that railway communication will still be interrupted between Boulogne, Amiens and Paris."

"The allied left wing is giving the retiring enemy little respite and the British cavalry is particularly active. So far, to-day's retirement was orderly enough. It is clear that the allies are making every effort to detach the harried and sorely pressed German right wing from the main body and to annihilate it. The enemy is using every effort to prevent the successful carrying out of the manoeuvre and to prevent the envelopment."

## MAY RETURN TO BELGIUM

"In the hope of baffling the three pursuers and maintaining close touch with the centre, the commander of the retiring right wing has swung more to the north and seems to be directing his rearward march upon Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention, if still hard pressed, of attempting to repossess the Belgian frontier to the east of Lille. Throughout the day the German right wing has been fighting a stubborn rear guard action. It made repeated but futile efforts to hold its own, but the pressure brought to bear on it by the English at its heels has been too great, and slowly but surely it is being forced back."

"The German mass is in motion. Its pace is slow enough at the moment, but each instant the rearward rate of progress is gaining momentum. Will it run, and so bring upon itself inevitable disaster? Is it the beginning of the end of the German army in France? The answer will be forthcoming within the next few days. The retreating right wing is now experiencing some of the sufferings so nobly borne by the allies in their retirement from Belgium almost to the walls of Paris."

"The report reached me to-day that the German centre, too, had been forced back and was being hotly pursued, but this I am unable to confirm."

"A wounded French officer whom I encountered on the road to-day said the German right had entirely spent itself in its rapid advance toward Paris. The invaders had paused, physically exhausted and short of munitions and supplies."

## GERMAN RIGHT REELED

"It was the moment chosen for the delivering of a counter-attack by the allies. It struck at their weakest moment and with a full concentration of force. The German right reeled beneath the blow, and from the effect of this telling offensive it has never been able to recover."

"For three days, so my informant said, the British left wing of the allied army fought with that valor and heroism which marked their supreme efforts in the trenches around Mons, and in their subsequent retirement they drove back their ponderous enemy who, to do him justice, disputed every inch of the ground, but the British were not to be denied."

"Our splendid infantry once again proved its sterling worth yesterday and again to-day. The retreating Germans halted and delivered fierce counter attacks upon the pursuers who hung so relentlessly in their wake, but who now seem to have very little heart left for fighting. The German onslaught lacked that vigor and determination which characterized their earlier efforts in Belgium. In other words, the German army has become stale and indifferent by reason of the superhuman task it has been called upon to face."

"Yesterday the right wing in its attempt to avoid the pursuing British abandoned wagons, wounded, stores and several guns. The tide of German invasion, which reached high water mark before the walls of Paris, is rapidly receding."

"In the country over which I passed to-day the glad tidings of the German reverse was already known, and there was no concealing the exultant look on the faces of the peasants, who for many days have fled before the brutal and insolent invaders."

"The falling back of the right German wing has practically relieved Amiens and Arras, while Lille is now reported entirely free of the enemy. Up to yesterday morning Arras was strongly held by a force of cavalry. The Sous Prefect, who had only rejoined his post two days before the Germans came, was made a prisoner by the first detachment of the enemy's cavalry to enter Arras. He was being treated with exceptional harshness and was confined in a cellar of the Sous Prefecture, while his captors installed themselves in his best rooms and helped themselves to his food and wines, feeding the unhappy prisoner in the cellar on bread and water. At the Arras Sous Prefecture also the Germans tore up and burned a French flag."

## ALLIES CROWD BACK GERMAN RIGHT WING FURTHER FROM PARIS

Defenders Gain Ground All Along Line of Ourcq and Petit Morin Rivers—British Advance Ten Miles.

## CENTRE MOVES FORWARD AND BACK

"Will Give You Twenty-Four Hours to Leave France," Allies Reply to Request for Armistice to Bury Dead.

London, Sept. 8.—The British official press bureau issued the following announcement to-night:

"The general position continues satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles."

"Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage."

"Further to the right again, from Vitry-le-Francois to Sermaise-les-Bains, the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims."

"At Luneville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed."

"Pressure against the enemy continues all along the allied fronts. The British force has been engaged all day, but the enemy opposed it, after stubborn resistance retired and is now crossing to the north of the Marne."

"The Fifth French army has advanced with equal success and reports many captures."

"The Sixth French army, on the Ourcq, has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back."

"The German army has suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home."

"The British force has again sustained some casualties, but the number is small in relation to the nature of the fighting."

"The result of the two days' operations up to the present is very satisfactory."

Paris, Sept. 8, 11:55 p. m.—An official communication issued to-night by the French War Office says:

"The left [right?] wing of the German forces, in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin River, with a view to protecting their communications, have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq."

"Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne, on the heights to the north of Sezanne."

"Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously."

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges."

"A severe engagement has been fought in the centre, with alternative advancing and falling back."

An earlier official communication to-day said that the left wing of the allied armies continued to advance along a line from the banks of the Ourcq into the region of Montmirail, and that the Germans were retiring in the direction of the Marne River between Meaux and Sezanne. The text of the announcement follows:

"The left wing of the allied armies, comprising certain portions of the forces now defending Paris, continues to make progress against the enemy."

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the River Ourcq into the Montmirail region (Montmirail is about forty-eight miles east of Paris)."

"The enemy is retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux (twenty miles east of Paris) and Sezanne (forty-two miles east of Meaux)."

"The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages."

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the centre, between Fere-Champenoise (twelve miles east of Sezanne) and Vitry-le-Francois, the southern point of the forest of Argonne. (Vitry-le-Francois is twenty-seven miles east of Fere-Champenoise.)"

"At no place have we fallen back; the enemy has lost ground. The reported retiring of the enemy near Vitry-le-Francois has been confirmed."

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an at-